

THE
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For CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 18,442. 號二十四百四千八萬一第 日八初月五年巳丁 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1917. 二拜禮 號六十二月六年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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[638]

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" 15 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 4.00 " "	" 15 "
4.00 " to 5.00 " "	" 15 "
NIGHT CARS.	
5.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
M 00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" 15 "
6.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 15 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	

NEW CHINESE BANK IN HONGKONG.

THE ENTERPRISE OF FOREIGN GRADUATES

A new Chinese bank was opened in Hongkong yesterday. It will commence operations upon a modest scale, but it has an ambitious programme and its promoters are sanguine that a brilliant and prosperous future awaits it. Those interested in it financially are chiefly Chinese who have been educated abroad. They are of opinion that Chinese commerce is handicapped by the lack of an adequate banking system, and the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., as the new venture is named, is their preliminary attempt to help meet the need. They have subscribed the capital, which is nominally one million dollars, but already it has been decided to increase this to \$200,000. The bank's main business will be to foster China's infant industries and to develop, as far as possible, commerce in the interior, for which purpose it is hoped very quickly to establish branches in the more important trading centres. The President of the Bank is Mr. T. T. Cheng, a graduate of Chicago University and formerly the manager of the Hong Kong Insurance Company in Singapore. Mr. Jun Ku Choy and Mr. S. Y. Hauch are the Vice-Presidents, and among the Directors are Mr. Wai Mun Lau, a graduate of New York University; Mr. Lu Shin Cheuk, a Hongkong capitalist; and Dr. Chan Gih Cho, who is associated with the Chinese Red Cross Hospital in Shanghai.

The bank's offices are situated at 6, Des Vaux Road, Central, and these were well filled during the formal opening proceedings. In addition to the officers of the bank, among those present were Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, the American Consul-General; Mr. Look Poong Shan, the chief manager of the Bank of Canton, Ltd.; and Mr. J. D. F. Mulder, the manager of foreign exchange; Mr. G. Tisdall, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank; Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. G. P. Lammert, Mr. Ho Kwong and Mr. M. K. Lo.

The President gave a long address, in Chinese, explaining the objects of the bank, and the Vice-President then dealt with the same subject in English. He referred particularly to the very high rates charged for interest in the interior of China, and expressed the hope that the new bank would be able to accomplish much towards putting the trade of those remote districts upon a better footing. Mr. Lip Lau Chan and Mr. Anderson were also among the speakers.

Mr. Anderson gave some interesting views upon banking business generally. It always seemed to him, he said, to require a considerable amount of assurance for a number of men to get together, to secure offices, and calmly sit down and say to the public: "Please lend us your money and we will lend it back to you at a high rate of interest." That, however, was the foundation of all banking, which, in turn, was the foundation of all business in the world. There were two reasons why he was particularly interested in the bank, which was just starting. One was because the capital it represented had been largely subscribed by American or over-seas Chinese, and the other was because the bank was needed.

The men who had promoted that institution had been trained in foreign universities, most of them in American universities, and they had had occasion, at one time or another, to study American banking systems. He did not know whether the American system would suit China any more than any other system, but he was thoroughly convinced, after being associated with Chinese trade for 13 or 14 years, that the great need in China was an adequate banking system properly supervised by a responsible government. So long as it remained practically impossible to remit money from place to place in China, except at rates ranging from five to fifty per cent, there was something wrong with Chinese commerce. He did not think there was any country in the world which could bear up against such a tax upon its trade. Connected with the need of an adequate banking system was the need of a stable currency. Perhaps the currency should come first. At any rate, they needed both, and he did not believe Chinese commerce would develop adequately without both. Here they had some young men, well trained, who had undertaken that great enterprise with the full knowledge of the responsibilities it entailed. They knew what their reward would be if they were successful and what failure would mean to them in their careers. Their institution was needed; it antagonised no one; it came to fill a gap. He thought foreign banks as well as Chinese traders could appreciate it, and he believed he was expressing the sentiments of all foreigners in that community when he wished them all good will in their undertaking.

Light refreshments were served and the gathering shortly afterwards separated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PERILS OF A PATCHED UP PEACE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Who, in Heaven's name, is Mr. McGuigan? Judging by the length of his letters, he evidently poses as an authority. I must say, to put it mildly, that it is a great pity that he does not use his energies in a way more profitable to the country. Your correspondent says we are not fighting the German people. Whom are we fighting then? Let it be always remembered that it is directly due to the mistakes of people like your correspondent that England found herself in a hopeless muddle at the beginning of the war. The expert advice of such eminent men as the late Lord Roberts, and others was spurned at by a Scottish lawyer. Can it be possible that a greater blunder will be made after the war by listening to the prattlings of would-be Lord Greys and Balfours. I think not. The working man at home may have considered the Boer War a nuisance because he had to pay more for his tobacco, but he is up against realities this time. The fact that he occasionally goes on strike is not an indication of disloyalty. He sees everyone around him taking what they can get, and he does the same. The aspect of the strike is internal and not external. In spite of the pro-Germans, he realizes that we are fighting every German—man, woman, and child, aye, even the dogs, as they tell us.

To say that the German people were misled in submitting to the policy of the "military party" is an absurd statement which no Briton worthy of the name would affirm. If such were the case, what meant the toasts, some boisterous, some silent (behind closed doors in friendly countries)—"Der Tag!"

Why did these poor misled people, who were employed in England and elsewhere, apply for leave at an earlier period of the year than they had previously been accustomed to do?

The plain truth is that the "peace-loving" German people realized that England had "got there" before them in building a world-empire, and they made up their minds to trample in the dust (if necessary) every law, human and divine, for the attainment of that purpose. This, sir, is what some people (calling themselves Britons) describe as "having no quarrel with the German people"—people who have willingly enslaved themselves to the meanest and most debased form of espionage in the history of the world. We have had experience of their methods of conducting business in the East. Is this the fault of the "military party?"

To those who have doubts concerning the deserts of such a people, I commend attention to the records of history. They will, no doubt, remember Martinique. We are too prone to forget that there is a "God of Battles" as well as a "God of Love." The Bible, however, leaves no doubt on this matter.

It is not for us to judge, but when our duty to Civilization is made clear the insincere expressions of "neutrally-minded" persons are not the criterion for concerted action. A thing is either right or wrong; not "expedient." The history of German conquest can never encourage us to believe in any professions of friendship on their part. In the history of the British Empire it is our proud boast that England never deliberately set out to acquire territory by falsehood and aggression on a peaceful people. France and Denmark have had experience of the acts of a criminal at large.

It is one of the fundamental principles of English law that every subject is amenable to the ordinary law of the land, and if any man disobey the law he is liable to conviction. Just try and imagine a murder case in which counsel pleaded for a free pardon for the accused on the ground that he (or she) had been misled. Do you think that there would be security of limb? Will there be security in Europe, if the Germans are allowed again to make a fool of Great Britain?

No, sir, I think that it may safely be left to the people of the Empire to deal with this question. The nation which nurtured Burke, Bacon, Adam Smith, and Disraeli will surely solve this matter in the best interests of the Empire.

Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 23rd June.
[This correspondence must now cease.—Ed. H.D.P.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—One could understand supporters of the German oligarchy, the old Russian Autocracy or the late Chinese Monarchy, raising an alarm at "the infinite possibilities for harm which lie in the uncontrolled propaganda of those who are continually endeavouring to alter our political machinery in accordance with some cherished theory of their own." But these words sound strange to those who have been accustomed to the praises of free speech and a free Press.

While the claim that your adversary in a controversy labours under an obsession throws no light on the subject at issue, the charge that he ignores human nature is so indefinite as to be meaningless, and leaves no idea as to what conclusion is intended to be drawn. But the public—even those who do not follow the argument—generally conclude that whoever loses his temper and abuses his opponent is driven to this predicament through lack of argument.

The contention of a correspondent that only those who uphold the privileges of the aristocracy are entitled to a voice on the policy of the war would exclude not only myself but the vast majority of other working men, even those now in the Navy and those in the Army and the whole Labour Party in the House of Commons—such men as Arthur Henderson, G. N. Barnes, and Colonel Ward. It would also exclude Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and the great bulk of the Liberal Party. It would exclude even Lloyd George himself, not to speak of those members of the aristocracy who see that at least some of their privileges must be abandoned in the interest of national unity and strength, and who are now taking steps to reform the House of Lords.

If working men are to live under conditions of justice and freedom, they must not be dismayed at facing any public question. It is just because the working men of Europe left public affairs to be managed by their "betters," and their "betters" made such a muddle of the job, that these same workers are now butchering each other by hundreds of thousands and at the same time heaping up such burdens of taxation as will impoverish those who survive, and their progeny for generations to come. We are paying very dearly in blood and toll for our negligence, and we have yet much more to pay.

There is no one who wants to let Germany (whether the German people or the German Government) impose their will upon us, and the point at issue is not whether we should impose our will on Germany (whether the German people or the German Government), but what should be our will—our policy, towards the German people and the German Government? The idea of the American democracy as voiced by President Wilson, the idea of the Russian democracy as voiced by the leaders of the new régime, and the idea of the British democracy as voiced by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Arthur Henderson, is expressed by Mr. George N. Barnes, who is reported in your issue of the 23rd inst. as saying: "We were not out to fight the German people, but we were out for the liberation of all peoples." This is the idea I have been advocating and with which your correspondent is "fed up." Now all these leaders of the British democracy have been trying to curtail the privileges of the British aristocracy, but to say they are obsessed, or disqualified from voicing an opinion on the war policy of the nation would be a very poor plea to meet their arguments with.

Those who, profiting by wrong, wish to maintain it, and their dupes are never in favour of free speech and a free Press, and are always "fed up" with men who are striving for the right. But the right can never be wholly suppressed.

In this controversy I have said nothing whatever about the middle-class, and I only mentioned the attitude of our nobility to the growth of democratic ideas to show the fundamental conditions which produced the world-conflict. And if my contention be correct it is not only useless but cowardly to shut our eyes to the facts and criminal to gloss them over. I submit that the House of Lords fairly represents the ideas of our nobility as a class. In my last letter I referred to Lord Lansdowne's speech in the House of Lords on the "Enemy Princes Bill," as showing sympathy with German Royalty. In a footnote to my letter you disputed the point. Please permit me to quote the following extract from the report of the proceedings by the Parliamentary Correspondent of the London Daily News which appeared in that paper on March 14th and which, I think, justifies my contention:—

"But the surprise came when Lord Lansdowne threw his mantle over these Royal personages. The Bill, he remarked, was aimed at three personages—the Duke of Albany, grandson of the late Queen Victoria; the Duke of Cumberland, great-grandson of King George III.; and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, who was also a grandson of Queen Victoria. His parents were much beloved in this country, and his brother lost his life from illness contracted during the South African war. He believed that what these princes had done would have been done by anyone else in their position. The punishment to be inflicted would be of the most ineffectual description. The Duke of Albany was Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a reigning prince of a

German State. The Duke of Cumberland certainly did not owe any allegiance to the Sovereign of this country. Prince Albert was an officer in the German Army, and we could not claim to interfere with him. He could not, by any stretch of imagination conceive that any of these illustrious dukes would desire at present to come and vote in the House, say, on the question whether women should be admitted as solicitors. (Laughter.)

"So strong was the determination of the Peers to stand by the enemy princes in arms against this country (our Parliamentary Correspondent adds) that the Bill was only given a second reading on condition that it be referred to a Select Committee for report. This means that the measure will be quietly smothered unless public opinion asserts itself."

This is the attitude of our nobility towards the German princes—the oligarchy who made the war—and in face of this we working men are asked to work up feelings of hate and revenge towards the working men of Germany, who were either forced into this war against their will or deceived into support of it by false evidence and the suppression of the truth—a policy which is maintained up to the present moment. We are asked to be ready to commence another butchery of each other as soon as our "betters" on one side or the other think fit to "pull the string."

You are not greatly impressed by my desire that the feeling of class-superiority should give way to a feeling of brotherhood. It appears you have not caught the idea. My contention is that just as the relation of master and slave could never be one of brotherhood, neither can there be a genuine feeling of brotherhood between one class and another if one class feels itself superior to, and claims special privileges over, the other class on which it tries to impose ideas of inferiority and conditions of servitude. If one tries to dominate another the feeling of brotherhood gives way to a feeling of enmity or resentment even between sons of the same parents. An aristocracy and a democracy are incompatible, and there can be no real feeling of brotherhood between them. The privileges of the aristocracy must be continually reduced until they are finally abolished and the nobility becomes merged in the people. Then, but not till then, will there be some chance for a feeling of genuine brotherhood.

This war will determine whether the world will be safe for democracy with freedom, justice, fraternity and peace, or whether it will be ruled by aristocracies and oligarchies who will live on the labour of the workers and who, when they quarrel among themselves, will drag the workers from their homes, put them against each other in war to kill or be killed with no more voice in the matter than two gamecocks that are taken from runs far apart fitted with steel spurs and placed in the ring for some one to kill the other for the amusement of those who witness the fight.

If the working men only follow the dictates of reason, instead of the blind passion of hate, we can establish peace on earth and goodwill among men in spite of all opposition.—Yours faithfully,
J. H. MCGUIGAN.

[In the first two paragraphs of the above letter our correspondent quotes from a leading article which appeared in Saturday's issue of this paper on the subject of Republican propaganda in South Africa, but he carefully refrains from giving the context. At the present time, we may remind him, we do not possess a free Press or the absolute right of free speech for reasons which the newspapers and the public appreciate, though at times they may protest that restraints of which they approve in principle are apt to be unduly stretched in practice, especially where the community has no control over its officials. While we hold no brief for the old Russian autocracy we should be sorry to see the British Empire reduced to the present state of Russia in the midst of this world-conflict, because it would mean the triumph of militarism and the death-knell of that freedom which we love no less ardently than Mr. McGuigan, though our respective views as to the best methods of preserving it may be as wide apart as the poles. While we have every whit as much confidence as he in the good sense of a democracy, we realise that its desire for peace is more often exploited than respected by autocrats; hence it is that Great Britain, France, and the United States of America find themselves reluctantly embroiled in war. We believe that the Junker party in Germany have made their preparations too long and too thoroughly for the German people to change their habit of thought as soon as they discover that the forces arrayed against them are insuperable. They are more likely to plume themselves upon the long resistance they have offered to a powerful combination of nations united—as they think—by the envy of Germany's greatness. At all events, we shall be surprised if, after the lesson which they have learnt, the British people are prepared to take any unnecessary risks with a nation who showed their hospitality, sneered at their peace-loving propensities and rejected with scorn the offer of a "Naval holiday." In regard to the "Enemy Princes Bill" we notice that our correspondent derives his information from a descriptive sketch of the debate in the House of Lords written by the Parliamentary Correspondent of a Radical newspaper. It does not, therefore, pretend to be impartial. Lord Lansdowne, ideas, however, in a matter of this description do not necessarily represent those of the majority of the Chamber any more than those of Mr. Ramsey MacDonald in regard to peace represent those of the majority of the working classes, and though it is true that Mr. McGuigan, in his letter, referred to "Lord Lansdowne and others in the House of Lords" his remarks had no point if they were meant to refer only to one or two isolated members of the nobility. That they were not so meant is obvious not only from the context, but from his present letter. Mr. McGuigan has adduced no evidence in support of the implied charge, and it was so, this that we took exception. Moreover, it is significant that he has avoided allusion to any of the other points raised in our footnote.—Ed. H.D.P.]

INTIMATIONS

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A FEW ODD SIZES OF
LAST YEAR'S STOCK.
SIZES 2, 2½, 3½, 6½, 7.
USUAL PRICE 12.50 14.50
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that New Shares will be issued to present Shareholders at par (21) in the proportion of 1 New Share to 4 Old Shares. The Dividend of 5/- per Share, Payable on 14th July, may be utilised to pay for the New Shares.

Shareholders should deposit their holdings with their Bankers by 24th June in order that the necessary application may be made by Telegram on 30th June.

Further particulars may be obtained from the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, on application.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. [768]

S.S. "OHIO MATU"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of TWO BOILER SALVED from the wreck of this Steamer.

Particulars and terms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Underwriter, GILMAN & Co., Ltd., Agents.

The London Salvage Association, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1917. [770]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIES current in SHANGHAI up to and for the sum of \$202,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 26th June, 1917.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars tendered in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London. The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 32 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 26th June, 1917. [771]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be counteracted by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1917. [772]

NOTICE

IN view of repeated enquiries which have been made to the Underwriter, Notice is hereby given that the Parties whose names were mentioned in the recent Mixed Court case as Wm. Katz and A. Katz are not, and never have been, in any way connected with the Firm of Wm. Katz & Co., which has been established in China for more than a decade, and the present location of which is at 1a, Jinkoo Road, Shanghai.

WM. KATZ & CO. (Signed) W. KATZ, Shanghai, 14th June, 1917. [765]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

OWING to the GREATLY INCREASED COST of Manufacture it has been decided to raise the PRICE OF ICE to 14 cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.

JARVINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1917. [760]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of PERCIVAL JULIUS WRELLICH, late of the United States Navy, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 6th day of July, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Underwriter by the above date.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1917.

C. D. WILKINSON, Administrator.

2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. [763]

AUCTIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underwriter has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), AND (THURSDAY), the 27th and 28th June, 1917, at 10 a.m. each day, at H.M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot.

The Sale of OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES, also at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on THURSDAY, 28th instant, about at 11 a.m.

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES.

Comprising—

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES—One Coal Lighter (carrying capacity 150 Tons), Various Ships and Boats Fittings, Fan Engines, Canvas Hoses, Coir Cordage, Paper-stuff, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Boat, Cars, Ties, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Bedsteads, Electric Cables, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Mineral and Olive Oil, Gas Cylinders, &c., &c.

OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Coopers' Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

On view from THURSDAY, the 28th inst.

Terms of Sale—As detailed in the Catalogue, Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [758]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality	Secondary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Annual Rent	First Price
Lot 15, above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong.	As per plan.	15.000 (about)	177,730	£250	£350

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 26th June, 1917. [771]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underwriter has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.

The Property consists of—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1890.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$38.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators,

or to the Underwriter,

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [697]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of interest is 85 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 26th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 26th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL, Manager. [609]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

ONE large FURNISHED ROOM and Verandah, with Board and Attendance, on the May Road Level.

Apply to—Box No. 23, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [762]

TO LET.

SHOP to let in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road. [602]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tenon Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES to let, Wanchai, Kowloon Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [62]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—Box No. 1, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [767]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—FURUKAWA & Co., 20, Des Voeux Road Central. [708]

WANTED.

CAN any Lady recommend a First Class Resident SEW AMAH who understands English to—Mrs. ELTON POTTER, 133, The Peak. [766]

WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS European Book-keeper seeks engagement. Write—M., Care of "Daily Press" Office. [764]

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.

400 Stamps for \$0.50 2000 Stamps for \$1.00
500 " " 0.60 3000 " " 1.20
1000 " " 1.00 4000 " " 1.70
1500 " " 1.50 5000 " " 2.50

GRACA & CO., No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong. [44]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Aristocrat or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passport or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATION

OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water, Blended with the Purest and Softest Powder, is the Sweetest Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is Delightfully Cooling and Soothing.



1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 14 [12]

MARRIAGE.

HYDE-MARRIOTT. At the British Consulate Shanghai, on June 19th, and afterwards at the Union Church, FRANK H. HYDE, to HELEN ROEDER MARRIOTT.

DEATH.

GIRTS. At River Bank, Shepperton, on May 14th JOHN GIRTS, late of Poochow, aged 73.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26TH JUNE, 1917.

CHINA'S NEGLECT OF HER STAPLE INDUSTRIES.

One of the saddest features in connection with China's trade is the way in which, through her own self-sufficiency and conservatism, she is gradually losing her hold on the world's markets in commodities in which she originally held a monopoly. Owing to her failure to keep abreast of the times and adapt herself to the requirements of modern competition, her tea trade has largely vanished; the loss of the silk trade is, perhaps, in a way even more remarkable, for the cultivation of silk occupies an important place in the social fabric of the land. It is laid down in the classics as one of the essential duties in life of women, and in former days the Empress herself used to set the example by rearing silkworms. At one time China furnished Europe with practically all its silk products, and fifty years ago it still supplied half the trade. Now it has to be content with less than one-third, and is being rapidly left behind by Japan. To quote from the last Customs Report on the trade of China: "In 1872 the export from Japan was but little more than 17 per cent. of the value of the Chinese exports, but by 1905 the Japanese had forged ahead, and in 1913 (the last year before the great war) Chinese exports were worth only 63 per cent. of the Japanese trade."

Many of the industrial reforms and developments that are urged on China are impossible because they demand a large initial outlay before any fruit can be reaped; in the case of the silk trade, however, only a comparatively small expenditure would be needed to put it once more into a favourable position to

complete for the command of the world's markets, while much could be achieved at practically no cost at all. The fundamental cause of the decline in the trade is the deterioration of the stock; proper care is not taken to select healthy cocoons for breeding purposes, the worms are insufficiently fed, and all worms—good, bad, or indifferent—are allowed to spin alike, with the inevitable result that, on the one hand, the average quality of the cocoons is becoming inferior, and, on the other, disease is becoming more and more common among the worms, and every year a large percentage is destroyed before reaching the spinning stage. These are all defects that could be remedied by a few very elementary precautions, and the results that could be achieved are shown by the fact that within eight years from the passing of the Silkworm Diseases Act in 1905 the export of silk from Japan had doubled. Here is a direction in which China's Parliament could prove itself of real utility to the country, and go some way towards justifying its existence. Something has been done already in the way of establishing Schools of Sericulture, but so far no great results are apparent, probably owing to the fact that, whatever good advice they may give, there is no immediate incentive offered to put it into effect. Consequently, the farmers follow the penny-wise-pound-foolish practice of seeking every year to raise the greatest possible number of cocoons, irrespective of the quality, with the result that with every year that passes the quality becomes worse and worse. If a system could be introduced whereby a preferential *ikin* rate would be granted to growers who could produce a certificate showing that their silk had been grown in accordance with the recommendations of the School of Sericulture, we should soon see an advance in quality. It is impossible to touch on all the phases of the question, but it may be suggested that the cultivation of the mulberry trees is a matter that demands equal attention with the rearing of the worms. That this side of the industry is receiving some thought and care is shown by the recent importation of 120,000 mulberry trees into Kiangsu from Chekiang, and by the distribution of explanatory pamphlets among the farmers. This is a good beginning, but it must be confessed that China often makes good beginnings which never go any further.

Of equal importance with the rearing of the worms is the winding of the silk, and here we see even more strikingly illustrated one of the reasons for China's gradual loss of the trade. There are in China about 20 steam filatures; in Japan there are between two and three thousand. Almost all the winding in China is still done by the crudest of hand machinery, that has remained unimproved for centuries; throughout the province of Szechuan, which is one of the chief silk-producing areas, there is, we believe, not a single filature using mechanical power. When we consider the extent to which China is allowing herself to be handicapped by her own conservatism and stupidity, the marvel is not that her trade has fallen off so much but rather that she has any appreciable market left at all. That she has been able to retain so much hold on what used to be her exclusive preserves is the surest of proofs of her natural advantages. The Customs Report points out the assets which China possesses in the hardy constitution of the native worm and in the greater strength and durability of Chinese silk. We fully agree with the Statistical Secretary in his remark that the export of this staple might easily be doubled, but to achieve that end the industry will have to be overhauled from top to bottom—from the cultivation of the mulberry trees and the rearing of the worms to the winding of the cocoons.

Commander H. C. Allen, who, as a midshipman of the *Darflour* was mentioned in despatches for services at Tientsin in June, 1909, has been appointed to the *Waveney*.

Lieut. Commander W. W. Hallwright, who was among the killed in a recently published casualty list, had only the previous day been mentioned in an Admiralty despatch. He was a midshipman in the *Terrible*, when that vessel was on the China Station, under Captain Percy Scott.

A partner in the Yuen On Jeweller shop, 35, Gage Street, has reported to the police that on the 21st inst. he entrusted one of his workmen with two diamonds, valued at \$250, for the purpose of setting them in ear ornaments. The man decamped with the diamonds and has not been seen since.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 24th June amounted to 70,365 tons and the sales to 63,324 tons.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on May 2nd, Sir Robert Ho Tung, J.P., Hongkong, and Mr. Lim Peng Siang, of Singapore, were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society.

The engagement is announced in the *L. and C. Express* between J. Elliot Murray, M.D., Temporary Lieutenant R.A.M.C., of Shanghai, elder son of the late W. H. Murray, M.D., Galashiels, N.B., and Jocelyn Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Montague Beart, of Sawbriggworth, Herts, late of China and Japan.

During the week ending June 23rd a non-fatal Chinese case of plague was reported in the Colony. In the same period there were three non-fatal cases of enteric fever (one Japanese and two Chinese), and a fatal Chinese case of purpural fever. Since January last there have been 21 cases of plague in the Colony, of which number 19 have proved fatal.

Sir William Adamson, C.M.G., aged 84, of Avenue Road, Highgate, N., chairman of Adamson, Gillies & Co., Ltd., East India merchants, Billiter Avenue, E.C., and for more than 21 years a director of the P. and O. Company, and formerly a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, left unexpired estate of value of £20,845, with net personality of £20,369.

The military funeral took place at the Happy Valley Cemetery, yesterday, of Bombardier W. Light, of the 87th Company, R.G.A., and Gunner J. Turner, of the 83rd Company, R.G.A., both of whom died suddenly at the Military Hospital during the week-end. The band of the Middlesex Regt. was in attendance, and a large number, which included officers, W. Os. and N.C.Os. and men of the two companies, followed the gun carriages.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

CHAIR COOLIES AT VARIANCE.

Five chair coolies who were caught fighting, following the usual discussion as to right of way, were charged before Mr. Wood, and were each fined \$3.

IGNORANCE OF THE LAW.

Ignorance of the law was pleaded in a case in which a Chinese, who has recently arrived from America, was charged with attempting to export 40 lbs. of lead to Mexico. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida defended, and the Magistrate imposed the small fine of \$5.

FRANK THIEF.

A Chinese "boy," who has been out of employment for some time, was charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of a hose top from a launch. The defendant frankly admitted stealing the article and added that he intended to sell it.

He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

OPIUM.

A woman who was found at the Kowloon railway station with seven tael of opium dross in her possession, at once stated that her mistress had given her the drug to take into the country. The mistress was interviewed and she confirmed this statement.

When the case was called on neither of the women put in an appearance, and the bail of \$50 was accordingly exonerated.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC WIRE.

Sentence of two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was imposed upon a Chinese electrician employed at the Kowloon docks who was charged with the theft of a quantity of electric wiring to the value of \$35.

The man was seen carrying a basket by a *lukong* who was on duty at the Hingmoo police station. The *lukong's* suspicions were aroused, he apprehended the electrician, searched the basket and found the coils of wiring.

FAULT ON BOTH SIDES.

An Indian watchman employed at the Kowloon godowns charged a coolie with assault.

The watchman stated that the coolie refused to be searched, and when he (the complainant) persisted, the coolie knocked him down and also bit one of his fingers.

The coolie's story was that the watchman pushed him about and tried to hit him.

The Magistrate decided to discharge the coolie.

CHASE IN THE HARBOUR.

A Chinese boatman was charged with the theft of half a ton of coal from a steamer which was lying off Wanchai. Mr. Mattingley appeared to defend and pleaded not guilty.

Serjt. Bond, of the Water Police, stated that about 4.30 a.m. on the 23rd he heard police whistle being blown from a steamer which was lying off Wanchai. He immediately proceeded to the ship in the police launch, and, upon arrival, learned that several coolie junks which were moored to the vessel had been boarded by boatmen who had come alongside, in sampans, regardless of the presence of the crew of the junks, and that the boat-people had stolen a quantity of coal. Witness proceeded to board the junks, whereupon the boat-people made off. He gave chase, and, coming up with one boat he got on board and found the defendant stowed away in the bottom of the boat. Three other men who were on board managed to escape.

The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$200. The coal, it was stated, is the property of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THE WAR.

ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

OPTIMISTIC FRENCH OPINION.

BRITISH AND GERMAN PRISONERS.

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Franco-Belgian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There have been patrol encounters to the southward of the Scarpe. Hostile artillery has been active at Croiselles and Messines.

UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY RAIDS

LONDON, June 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy unsuccessfully attempted raids south-eastward of Gavrelle and Armentieres. The enemy artillery has been active near Havincourt Wood, northward of the Scarpe and at Messines. We brought down four aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

FRENCH CAPTURE.

PARIS, June 25th.

A communiqué says:—A sharp counter-attack east of Vaux Aillon resulted in our recapture of the greater part of the salient still held by the enemy north-east of Moisy Farm. An artillery duel has been rather active in the Hurtbise sector, on the left bank of the Meuse.

VIOLENT ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, June 25th.

A communiqué says:—There has been violent reciprocal artillerying in the region of Hartebise and Craonne. We silenced a violent enemy bombardment south of Jupinburt and dispersed assembling infantry.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

A STRIKING ADDRESS.

CAPE TOWN, June 25th.

Speaking at Robertson, Cape Colony, General Louis Botha regretted that the Provincial Council elections had been fought on political lines. They should have remained outside of party politics. Unfortunately, politics had been dragged into many matters where they should never have been, even into native affairs. He would be a coward and a faithless leader if he allowed his people to sink into the mire without attempting to rescue them. South Africa's future depended upon the co-operation of the two white races. There cannot and must not be two streams in South Africa. (Prolonged cheers.) Now they heard of a republican propaganda. Did people want to cut adrift? Why did they raise these matters under the present difficulties?

General Botha added:—Would it not have been far more honest to have said at Vereeniging that they desired to create a new republic as soon as possible. He proceeded to point out that the Nationalists programme of principles specifically recognised Clause 4 of the Act of Union, concerning the Union's relations towards the United Kingdom, as resting on the *bona fides* of the two nations. Let anyone tell him, the speaker exclaimed, where their rights had been interfered with or curtailed, and what was the reason of this republican propaganda. The fact was that they in South Africa had the greatest possible liberties, and as much freedom as was obtainable under any republican system.

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

MORE RIOTING.

CORK, June 25th.

A procession of Sinnfeiners last night attacked a recruiting office. The relatives of men at the front resented the action and rioting ensued.

The police made baton charges. These proved ineffectual, and the military, with machine-guns, were called out.

The police were repeatedly stoned, and had to act in a drastic manner. Shots were fired. One man was killed and another wounded, besides a dozen wounded with bayonets. The disorders were quelled by midnight.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

OPTIMISTIC FRENCH VIEW.

PARIS, June 25th.

M. Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, interviewed on his return from Russia, states that he is optimistic and confident about Russia. The idea of a separate peace may be completely dismissed. The duality of Government and soldiers has disappeared, and the Coalition Government's authority is increasing daily, especially in connection with the reorganising of the army, which had to be negotiated in a serious and critical time. The necessity for a disciplined army in order to preserve the guarantee of liberty was now understood by the masses. There was a widely-growing belief that the military defence would be more effective by an offensive. "I found material and moral reasons for the possibility of an offensive, although I shall not declare the date on which it will take place." The Roumanian army would do wonders immediately Russia gave the signal.

THE DURNOVO ANARCHISTS.

PETROGRAD, June 25th.

The Durnovo anarchists are still defying the Government.

MAXIMALIST PLANS A COMPLETE FIASCO.

PETROGRAD, June 25th.

The Maximalist plans have proved a complete fiasco. Neither the workmen nor the soldiers rallied to their call. The military Commandant at Petrograd, and the President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive, dissuaded the intending military demonstrators. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive also counter-acted the Maximalist agitation among the factory hands.

WAR PRISONERS.

BRITISH DELEGATES AT THE HAGUE.

AMSTERDAM, June 25th.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Newton, General Sir H. E. Belfield and Mr. Justice Younger have arrived at The Hague to negotiate with German delegates relative to conditions in respect to war prisoners.

FOOD CONTROL IN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

NEW YORK, June 25th.

The House of Representatives has passed the Food Control Bill empowering the President to control the distribution of food, feed and fuel, and forbidding the use of foodstuffs for the making of intoxicants; also authorising the taking over of all distilled liquors.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF UNITED KINGDOM.

A DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

LONDON, June 24th.

It is officially stated that the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom, which department the Ministry of Munitions is undertaking, under Sir Lionel Phillips, is likely to lead to far-reaching results. Sir Lionel Phillips is bringing the knowledge and experience gained by a life's work in developing the mineral resources of South Africa to bear on his new task. A number of engineers of outstanding ability and position are also assisting the efforts of the department, and already considerable work has been done in furthering war purposes. Steps have been taken to control and expand the wolfram mines, which are expected to produce a home supply of tungsten powder, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high-speed steel. The lead resources of the country are also being completely surveyed. New sources of supply are being investigated, and old workings are being re-opened. Action is also being taken in regard to the production of zinc.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET FORMED.

AMSTERDAM, June 25th.

A new Austrian Cabinet has been formed, under the Premiership of Dr. von Seidler.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

OPPOSITION TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

OTTAWA, June 25th.

Still further opposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on conscription was marked during the week-end. Three of his prominent supporters in the House of Commons disapproved of his referendum amendment. It is expected that only six Liberal supporters will support Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his solid Quebec contingent, who are anti-conscriptionists.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

"CARGO" HELD UP.

COPENHAGEN, June 25th.

A Norwegian official message states that the Christiania police have arrested several foreigners, with a quantity of explosives, in a private house. Also, they seized a number of large trunks from Germany filled with explosives, at a railway station.

The newspapers state that the persons arrested include the German Baron von Rautenfels. The explosives amount to a ton. They include explosive cigars and cigarettes, and infernal machines resembling pieces of coal which could be deposited among ship bunkers.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN FO".]

NEW MINISTERS.

SHANGHAI, June 25th.

A President's mandate appoints Wang Shi-chien, Minister of War; Sha Chin-ping, Minister of the Navy; and Li King-shi, Minister of Finance. It also appoints Cheng Pi-kwang the successor of Sha Chin-ping.

FOREIGN LOAN.

The Ministry of Finance is in consultation with a view to raising a loan from the foreign banks.

TIENTSIN TROOPS.

Ni Sze-chung's troops have been withdrawn from Tientsin.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE EMPIRE'S AIR FLEET.

The Imperial Air Fleet Committee has presented General Smuts with an aeroplane on behalf of South Africa, for use on the Western front. General Smuts, in accepting the gift, said: "I am convinced that we can combat the submarine menace efficiently. I foresee the period when the Empire's air fleet will help to bind the component parts of the Empire just as to-day it is freeing us from the enemy."

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Many will agree, doubtless, with the opinion expressed by a correspondent that greater care should be exercised to see that motor-cars travel slowly when passing through the narrow and thickly-populated streets of the Colony. Accidents—some of them fatal—have, unfortunately, been on the increase of late. The chauffeurs, however, are not always to blame. Some of the Chinese display a remarkable penchant for running across the road when a car is approaching, and the wonder is that this stupidity does not result in many more accidents now that motoring in the Colony is becoming increasingly popular. I have seen Chinese, when the horn of an approaching motor-car has been sounded, wait until the vehicle was almost on top of them and then make a sudden dash across the street, to the dismay of the driver. One might almost as well hold the Tramway Company responsible for the accidents which occur as the result of Chinese, in defiance of all warnings, jumping off cars travelling at high speed.

The correspondent who called attention to the unnecessary suffering caused to fowls by the way in which Chinese cooks and coolies carry them will have many sympathisers. Nor are fowls the only victims of brutality or ignorance. Ducks, geese, and pigs, to mention only a few others, are also conveyed by coolies in a manner which must cause them intense pain. Though the poor dumb creatures may not be long for this world, that is no reason why their last moments should be made agonising. Unfortunately, we have no branch of the R.S.P.C.A. in Hongkong, but surely the Chinese and Indian police might be instructed to deal with such cases. Ordinary common-sense is all that is necessary to realise what is, and is not, cruelty.

The Government is to be congratulated upon the prompt response which it has made to the demand for bathing facilities at North Point. The beach is being cleaned; a pier is being constructed, the bathing area is being buoyed, and a large matshed is being erected. This work is rapidly approaching completion. I hear, also, that the Tramway Company is considering the arrangement of band nights and bathing by moonlight. Nothing definite has yet been decided, but I understand the probability is that the public will be given an opportunity at least one evening a week for disporting themselves in the moon-silvered sea, the while a band discourses bright music. Meanwhile it is gratifying to know that the discussion of the subject in the Press has resulted in a donation of \$1,000 to War Charities by Mr. Ho Kom Tong, who originally offered this sum for the provision of the bathing facilities which the Government has now undertaken.

The Hongkong Police Force is doing its "bit" at the front in a manner which must command admiration. News was received recently that another member of the Force, a very jolly fellow, had made the great sacrifice. In all there have been six deaths, one missing and believed to be killed, as well as a number wounded. This is no mean record for so small a contingent. A little of the glory is reflected upon the Special Police, but for whom it would not have been possible to spare so many members of the regular force, who were old army men. Hongkong's Roll of Honour is already a lengthy one, and when the war is over it will be found, I am sure, that in proportion to its size and having regard to its peculiar conditions, the Colony has no reason to be ashamed either of the quality or quantity of its contribution to the fighting forces of the Empire.

The danger of a water-famine has disappeared, for the condition of the various reservoirs is now practically normal. This is very good news, for it would have been a most uncomfortable experience to be "rationed" in regard to water during the hot season. A few months ago the outlook was very gloomy and the Water Authority was faced with some very serious problems. The only people who really suffered any inconvenience were the Chinese, but had the dry season lasted a few weeks longer the European population of the Colony would also have found themselves in Queer Street, and been placed on a water allowance. In such circumstances the blackest cloud has a silver lining.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAIR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieutenant Henry E. Allen, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, drowned at sea on April 24th, whilst returning home on leave, was the fifth son of the late Mr. W. E. Allen, of Greenford, at one time a member of the Stock Exchange. Born in 1868, he was educated as a chemist, and was from 1887 for 13 years with Messrs. Watson & Co., Ltd., at Hongkong, where he was one of the few Europeans to recover from an attack of the bubonic plague on its first and most virulent outbreak. From 1901 to 1908 he was chief chemist and assayer to the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuassi, and subsequently held a similar position at Mexico City. He joined the Sportsman's Battalion in 1914, was gazetted to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1915, and then seconded to the Colonial Office for service in Cameroons in the Nigeria Regiment, W.A.F.F.

Lieutenant David Clutterbuck, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds on May 6th, was born in September, 1880, and was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Clutterbuck, of Hardenhuish Park, Chippenham. He was educated at Horris Hill, at Winchester College (where he held a scholarship), and at University College, Oxford. Subsequently he received an appointment in the Chinese Maritime Customs, and when the war broke out he had just received promotion, and was at Peking. In February, 1915, he returned, and was given a commission in the R.F.A. He accompanied his battery to France in July, 1915.

RUMANIA AND THE ALLIES.

INTERVIEW WITH KING FERDINAND.

The *Figaro*, of Paris, recently published a report of an interview with the King of Roumania, whom it styles "Ferdinand the Loyal." The King affirmed his complete confidence that Roumania would go on to victory with her great and dear Allies, proud to fight with them. He was convinced that she had entered the high road to her historic destiny. By neglecting her mission she would have become the vassal of another Power, and would have destroyed all that constituted the greatness and nobility of the country—national unity, liberty of action, and independence. Speaking of the struggle which arrayed against one another his conscience and his heart, the King added: "My conscience triumphed. The Germans say 'Germany above all.' I said 'My duty above all.'" Continuing his Majesty said that he regarded it as a moral obligation of the future to broaden the lives and increase the well-being of the wise and brave peasants who had fought so valiantly for their country. With this object he was considering a thorough reform of the Agrarian law which he would carry out as fully and as equitably as possible. He expressed his gratitude to the brave army which had been so sorely tried, which was being actively reformed, and in the spring would have a new value. The King also declared his appreciation of the French Mission, whose help, he said, was so important for the work of reconstituting the Roumanian Army. In conclusion he paid a tribute to Roumania's noble fraternity in arms with great and brave Russia, with whose co-operation the invader would be driven out.

The change in the storm-signal codes reflects credit on the person responsible for it. The old system was often a puzzle to those who were obliged to examine it from a distance, and at night-time it was almost impossible to discern the message which the mixed colours were intended to convey. The fact that after the end of this month the colours will be more distinctive, such as three white lights, or three green lights, instead of a mixture of red, green and white, will be welcome news to many, and the same remark applies to the day signals, which will also be more easily distinguishable. It only remains to hope that the current which serves the lights over the water-pole station at Kowloon will prove reliable, and that the apparatus will not be allowed to get out of gear. During the last typhoon season these lights were often visible for one minute and out for ten, as though worked on the lighthouse principle.

In view of the fact that the war has resulted in a serious shortage of paper I must protest against the suggestion that people who complain of the condition of the roads in the Colony should be provided with a copy of Mr. Goldsmith's article on road-making. It might be all very well in peace-time, when paper is abundant, but not now. Newspapers are exceedingly hard put to it to keep up the supply, and should the suggestion referred to be acted upon, I am sure, knowing the opinions of some people about the roads, that the paper-supply would require such a blow that local journals might find it impossible to continue. Perhaps the P.W.D. would not regard that as an unalloyed evil.

RODGERICK RANDOM.

MOUNTING GUARD.

[BY A CORPORAL IN THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."]

You go up to the notice-board and read the orders for the day, and when you see your name posted among the guard you click your tongue against your palate and say something of an irreverent but emphatic character. Your chums, if they are present, stand round and jeer at you. They offer to meet "her" in your place. They tell you that you have been "swinging your leg" (which is the army way of describing a dodger of work) long enough, and when you pretend to be furious with them and offer to fight the entire crowd with one of your hands tied behind your back they shout "Wind up!" and leave you in peace. ("Wind up" was invented by the Air Service, and very aptly describes a lost temper.) You get about twenty-four hours' warning that you have "clicked" for guard, so that you have no chance of wandering off when you should be parading, on the gentle pretence that you did not know you were for guard.

What you say when you "click" for a Monday or a Tuesday guard is absolutely guileless in comparison with what you say when you click for a Friday or a Saturday guard; for each serves for twenty-four hours, and so if you are detailed for the Friday night guard, and it mounted at six o'clock in the evening, you have to spend the better part of Saturday on duty; and if you are detailed for the Saturday night guard you have to spend the better part of Sunday on duty. This last guard is the most unpopular one of the seven, for the consolation of being on guard is that you miss all parades, a consideration of some consequence when one of the parades is a couple of hours' field work; but on Sunday, except for church parade, there is no work to do, and so the men on guard not only have to spend the day on duty, but they are deprived of the consolation of missing some work. The Friday night guard is slightly more popular than the Saturday night guard, because on that guard you do at all events miss a parade or a kit inspection, or even both. Some times there is "swabbing" to be done on Saturday morning, and of course the guard misses that too.

In my regiment the guard is mounted at 6 p.m. The hour of mounting varies, however, from regiment to regiment. The number of men in the guard depends upon the extent of barracks, camp, or billet to be guarded. Sometimes a picket is posted as well as a guard. The officer in charge of the guard is a corporal, and during the twenty-four hours that he is on duty he has complete authority inside the guardroom, and can order his seniors among the N.C.O.'s to leave it if he chooses. The sentry himself is the strongest man on his beat, and can order his seniors of any rank to obey him while they are within the territory under his charge. I have heard a sentry say that the King himself must do what the sentry tells him so long as he is on the "beat."

The men for the guard parade outside the guard-house five or ten or even more minutes before the hour at which they are to begin duty. They wear greatcoats and "skeleton" equipment, and carry rifles; sometimes each man carries five rounds of ammunition. The old guard is called out, and the corporal reports anything of a special nature about his turn of duty to the corporal of the new guard. The sentries are then changed and the old guard dismissed, and the remainder of the new guard, with the remainder of the picket, if there be one, go into the guardroom. Each man has two hours on and four off duty, and the corporal's job is to change the guard at the end of every two hours and to see that each sentry knows exactly what his duties are. If your sentry can't gabble off his duty to the orderly officer when he comes round to inspect, he will then you take that sentry into a corner of the guardroom when his spell of duty is over and you tell him in your plainest language what you think of him. He is to keep guard over all Government property on his beat, and to give warning to the corporal in case of fire. He is to report any case of "light on" when lights should be out. He is to salute all officers; to call out the guard for the Sovereign, general officer, the colonel of the regiment (once a day), and when instructed to do so, for the orderly officer, once in the day-time and once at night. He is to prevent all unauthorised persons from entering billets or barracks, and he is to order away from the gates any woman who may be loitering there.

The guard sleep in the guardroom during their "four hours off" but, since they may be called out at any hour, they have to sleep in their equipment and must not remove boots or puttees. It is extraordinary how comfortably one can sleep on the floor. I have slept on wet grass with very little covering and, so to speak, one's ears widely open for the sentry's call. "Guard turn out." The corporal of the guard must periodically visit his sentries and assure himself that they are at their posts and awake. He must give the order "Lights out" at the proper hour, and is responsible for seeing that the lights are put out. In the morning it is his duty to see that the men are awakened at *réveille*, and that, perhaps, is the most entertaining of his duties; for it is comical to see the attitudes into which sleepy men get when they are first awakened. Ten or a dozen men in a billet-room, all snoring more or less, some buried beneath the blankets, some half out of their beds, some waking up with a start, others seemingly incapable of waking at all, make a laughable spectacle; and when some sleepyhead complains that he has been called at five minutes to six when he ought not to have been called until six the corporal can let himself go in asking the sleepy-head just how a couple of hundred men scattered over several billets are to be awakened precisely at six when there is no trumpet to sound the *réveille*!

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THE PIRACY BY NIGHT.

One-thirty o'clock on a belated winter's morning. Colder and more wintry than it had been at midnight. The waters of the harbour were being whipped to frenzy in the darkness by a viciously driving easterly rain. A good time enough for those in warm beds, but no sort of a night for seafaring, or for lying out on the plains of Picardy, say, trying to get shelter out of a water-logged, shrapnel-sprayed shell crater.

Suddenly, the line of watchers at the quay-head, their coats all gleaming, jumped into life and animation; for, from around the end of the long jetty appeared a mast-head light.

"Here they are, at last! God, how cold and wet they'll be!"
A second light followed the first, and handed as though they were rubber-tired perambulators on a foot-path, two of His Majesty's destroyers were laid gently alongside the stage, their sides just kissing the great rope fenders. The whole operation had been performed in perfect silence; but in that dramatic had been performed in perfect silence; but in that dramatic instant of soundless contact with the wharf-side fenders, a full-throated shout rent the rain-swept air from the deck of the first destroyer:—"Three cheers for the *Hunting Bird* and the *Whipsnake*!"

For a full minute the thunder of cheering rolled out into the night, a very moving sound, compact of vivid and varied emotions, and contributed to the men who a day or two earlier had been fighting under the scream of our own and enemy shells, and forcing their way through knee-deep mud and tangles of German barbed wire in the inferno between Vimy Ridge and Arras. There they had been wounded, and passed out for rest and treatment in Blighty. But since then, all unarmed and helpless, they had been suddenly called on to face the Boche again; and in his vilest and most murderous guise. Yes, the sum of the cheering was moving; its component parts singularly varied. For a full minute the cheering rose and fell abtward the driving rain, and then the *Hunting Bird* made answer with one long, fierce blast from her siren—full of defiance, and somehow, as it seemed to our ears, of good British cheer.

Then they began to come ashore; a long, stiffly-moving file of shabby, utterly weary souls, wrapped about as to their heads or arms, necks or shoulders, with rain-and-brine-soaked surgical bandages. Few had had any sleep for several nights; all were new-plucked from the mid-most jaws of death among the shell-holes; and—all had faced the Boche again, at his ugliest, since leaving France. The fatigue in their eyes, which no man may hide in such a case, was pathetic; but there was a look in the same eyes that over-rode anything like gloom, the look of indomitable. Out of those red eyes shone the spirit that no power on earth, or from the Hell that the Boches have made on earth, can reduce to whimpering. There is no English equivalent for the French word for "Mercy, mercy, Kumsrad!" The light of the dear indomitable spirit of the modern crusader in khaki was there in every one of these weary eyes, and not to be mistaken or overlooked, though here and there one saw a man obviously tottering on the verge of collapse. The waiting R.A.M.C. orderlies had devolved on almost womanly intuitiveness in those matters. They were instant in detecting such cases, and would run forward with a tenderly helpful outstretched arm, and a muttered:—"Feeling bad, old son?"

And the sense of the answer was invariably the same, as in the case of the first, the words of which were:—"I'm all right, mate. Just come over a bit queer like, all right again now."

Inside the shed nothing had been forgotten. Hot drinks, sandwiches, and cigarettes, the blessed tobacco it was all waiting there. And the kindly English faces of those who provided the comforts, they played their part; two o'clock in the morning or no. One does not yawn, you know, however tired, in the faces of men who have just been snatched from—well, of men who have just been rescued from one kind of death, when they had a right to think they had already escaped another kind in open fighting; fighting for you who read, and for humanity at large; for all that we of the Allied peoples hold dearest and count as the dearest of life; for the women and children of the American and Belgian villages, as well as for the gray-haired that are sacred to all the sons and daughters of our stock, and for the blood-soaked earth of outraged France and Belgium.

Some of the greyness began to fade out from their faces now, as, warmed and cheered and comforted, they climbed into the waiting train, filling coach after coach, an endless succession. As they sank into their seats, one heard short, hard sighs of relief pass their tight-closed lips. But for talk, there was mighty little of that, and might have been none, if one had put no questions. If you live with sufficient intensity for days on end, and then, on top of wounds and great fatigue, pass through some violent and unexpected crisis, you are apt to find speech seem curiously remote, not to say out of place. If in the middle of the night you are turned out of bed as the result of a fire, you may well spend the rest of the night comparing notes and swapping experiences. But not after the sort of thing these men had been through. But they were emphatically B.E.F. men, and whatever they felt would always respond to a call. They would "carry on," these men, while life was in them.

"Yes, we were within sight of Blighty when the torpedo got us"—it was a long, lean North-countryman who spoke—"but it just caught our stern, and blew it clean away—a few men with it too. Another four seconds, and that would have been a wasted torpedo."

An exceptionally small, earnest-faced man in the corner looked up. "Yes," he said, quickly and quietly, "and I suppose a few Boches might have been saved for a bit from earning Hell!"

"Eh? Well, I don't know about that," resumed the North-countryman, in an open-minded, matter-of-fact way, as if he (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE TSAR'S PRISON LIFE.

CONFINED TO THREE ROOMS AT HIS PALACE.

Mr. Herbert Bailey, the Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily Express*, wrote on April 16th:—

According to the *Rusky Volga*, the ex-Tsar and Tsarina, have been forbidden to communicate with each other or with their fellow-prisoners, except in the presence of the officers of their guard.

The ex-Tsar is confined to three rooms in the palace at Tsarskoe Selo under stricter surveillance, and his guard has been increased. His menu, which until now had been abundant and varied, is now subject to certain restrictions.

These new restrictions on the liberty of the ex-Tsar and Tsarina are the direct result of an attempt by members of the ex-Tsar's suite to communicate surreptitiously with the outside world. It is stated that letters have been passed out of the palace through the agency of a man named Shuvaloff, Count Benckendorff, an agent of the ex-Tsar, who handed to General Korniloff, the remnant of the Petrograd district.

In this letter, which was addressed to a man named Shuvaloff, Count Benckendorff, an agent of the ex-Tsar, who handed to General Korniloff, the remnant of the Petrograd district.

Kotsebu was arrested, and M. Korensky, the Minister of Justice, gave instructions for the new measures against the ex-Tsar. The *Rusky Volga* states that the ex-Imperial Family do not apparently realize the hopelessness of their position. The ex-Tsar, it is stated, received the officers who came to inform him of the new conditions under which he was to live in future in his usual happy and cordial manner, shook hands with them, and inquired when the next change of guard would take place. The ex-Tsarina, on the other hand, was very agitated, but according to the *Rusky Volga*, showed undisguised contempt for the national army.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. Castelberg, Mr. M. J. Patell, Mr. A. H. Ryves, Mr. and Mrs. Surry, Mr. L. Barriers, Mr. A. F. Smith, Mr. C. S. Williams, Mr. D. Angier, Mr. Crow, Mr. H. F. B. Churchill, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. Downie, Mr. L. D. Wood, Mr. F. L. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss, Mr. E. W. Chosenman, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Lipp, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. Flinter, Mr. J. R. Evans, Mr. C. M. Webb, Mr. C. F. Lipp, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. C. Stewart, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. R. C. Bradley.

regarded this as a question for the decision of some superior officer—possibly his C.O. But it was wonderful to see the two destroyers. They are men, those sailors. They had their boats in the water almost before you could turn round. One of them came close in alongside of us, and the other went circling round and round us, like a sheep-dog, but angry. Man, but that destroyer did look angry. We floated just over a quarter of an hour, and we were very nearly all clear of her, when she gave one last "went down like a plummet. That last few minutes wasn't nice, you know, like waiting to go over the parapet. Some of us jumped to the deck of the destroyer, and some got knocked about a bit; wounded men, yes, but not so hardly as they might be other times. The destroyer came right in under us at the last, to get the last of us, and only drew away as the suction began.

There wasn't any muddle or panic, you know; no more on a job of work at the front. I don't suppose we minded as much as civvies would. The Army does teach you how to keep your head; and, anyhow, we'd been getting it in the neck this long time from shells, and Emma Gees, an' bombs, an' that. This was only a sort of a last act. If it came out there, you'd think nothing of it; but on the way here, I suppose a man begins to lay off a bit, as ye might say, an' gets a bit slacker."

One gave a handful of lint to one man with a handkerchief and a nasty cut on his forehead which was still bleeding.

"I only just found out I had that," he said. "I did feel a bit of a lump there when I was getting down the side, but forgot it after. Of course, we could see she was done for, and everybody kept quiet. It was lucky the rain was so heavy, they say, because it beat the sea down a bit, and made it smoother. I was perishing cold, but I'm feeling fine now. I got twenty-eight Boches to me own rifle, out there by Blangy, and I wish it had been a hundred. We picked 'em off as they ran, like rabbits. Between us here, I reckon we must have got a regiment of 'em, tonight. It seems a dirty way to do it, with a hospital ship. But, there, you know what the Boches are. A chap on the destroyer—they're men, those destroyer chaps, all right—he told me a thing or two about what happens to these U-boats, and it sounded pretty good, I can tell you. I suppose the Boches can't help 'em. Boches—the silly blighters!"

One went the length of the long train. The silent calm of it all seemed almost unnatural; fatigue of body and mind. The whole thing was accepted as part of the day's work, and, after all:—"We're in Blighty; you know, an' don't you forget it," said one man. "It's rather like something you've seen in 'the pictures,'" said another man.

As the train pulled slowly, smoothly out from the stage, the rescued men offered up their thanks again, the only way they knew, with a long quivering cheer. "Are you down-hearted?" called an orderly. With a long, rumbling roar of a "No!" they disappeared into the night, and—England.

"Nice chap, Fritz," said a destroyer officer, as he turned away.

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Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY, 26th June, at Noon.
"HAIYAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... TUESDAY, 3rd July, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to—

DAVID SABSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED PASSENGERS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Returns Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SAKI MAH

YOKOHAMA

ATSUBA MARU (FRIDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.)

HITACHI MARU (WEDNESDAY, 16th July, at 11 A.M.)

IYO MARU (TUESDAY, 3rd July, at 11 A.M.)

CYLON MARU (SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.)

MOYORI MARU (MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 A.M.)

JINSEN MARU (TUESDAY, 10th July, at 11 A.M.)

KOBE

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

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JINSEN MARU (TUESDAY, 10th July, at 11 A.M.)

KOBE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, THE INLAND SEA,

KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES, 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES, 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI, 27th July.
TENYO MARU	28,000 — 21 knots	FRI, 10th August.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	SATUR, 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI, 7th Sept.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (\$71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (\$122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$3.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. BOUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Main Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA TORU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey. FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00; TO YOKOHAMA, \$160.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"

"HAWAII MARU"

Leaving June.

Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking and ports touching at intermediate ports to Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Peking. Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Messer.

Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING

PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 25th June, at Noon

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARINES.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Obong Chow	5.00 P.M.	—
Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Satin, Stanley	—	—
Chuen Samshui and Wanchow	7.30 A.M. Mails 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Samshui	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Saigon.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

We are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings: Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS, HONGKONG.

WEATHER REPORT.

On June 25th at 11.45—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok, moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly elsewhere. A depression is travelling eastwards over South Manchuria; the southern depression appears to have moved into the Gulf of Tonkin, and continues to fill up.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.86 inch. Total since 1st January, 26.93 inches, against an average of 36.25 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Road	(S.E. winds, moderate, cloudy, rain.)
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.)
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocha	(The same as No. 1.)
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	(The same as No. 1.)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

10 a.m.—Auction of Old and Surplus Naval and Victualling Stores at Naval Yard and at Kowloon Depot, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Thursday, 28th June:—

10 a.m.—Auction of Old and Surplus Naval and Victualling Stores at Naval Yard and at Kowloon Depot, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Tuesday, 3rd July:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 25th.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/6
Bank Bills, on demand	2/6
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/6
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/6
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/7
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/7 1/2
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	348
Credit, at 4 months' sight	357
On New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	60 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai:—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama:—	
On demand—	11 1/2
On Manila:—	
On demand—	12
On Singapore:—	
On demand—	10 1/2
On Batavia:—	
On demand—	14 1/2
On Haiphong:—	
On demand—	4 1/2 p.m.
On Saigon:—	
On demand—	3 1/2 p.m.
On Hankow:—	
On demand—	6 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	5 7/8 p.m.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per test	146 1/2
BAR SILVER, per oz.	39 1/2
RUSSIAN COINS.	
Hongkong 20 cents piece	\$0.3 Premium
Hongkong 10 " "	\$0.00
Canton 20 " "	\$4.42 discount
Canton 10 " "	\$5.00

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 25TH JUNE, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$200, sellers	24 1/2 for 1916	
INSURANCE—				
Canton	\$50	\$242 1/2	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$20	\$145, buyers	\$9 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$325	\$27 for 1915	
North China	\$25	T. 150	\$27 for 1915	
Union	\$100	\$350, sellers	\$27 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$50	\$190, buy.	\$27 for 1915	
SHIPPING—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$85	\$5 int. a/c 1916/17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$17 1/2, sales	\$1.25 for 1916	
Indo China P&N	\$25	\$40, sellers	\$1 for 1916	
Do. Do.	\$25	\$103, sellers	\$1 for 1916	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29, sales	\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17	
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar	\$100	\$100 1/2	\$12 for 1916	
Malayan Sugar	\$50	\$29, buyers	5 Pa. for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$75, sellers	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$117 1/2	\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916	
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	T. 92	Ts. 74 for year ending 30/4/17	
LANDS, ESTATES AND BUILDINGS—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$98, sellers	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$97, buyers	\$3 for 4 year	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$95, a. & b.	\$7 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$20	50 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$30	\$3 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$74, buyers	\$5.25 for 1916	
TELEPHONE—				
Langkai	\$10	Ts. 16, buy.	Ts. 1 for year ending 31/12/16	
Shells	\$1	118 1/2	2/ int. account 1916	
Ural Capital	\$1	35 1/2	\$2 for 1915/16	
MINE—				
Kailash	\$1	34 1/2, buyers	1/ int. a/c year ending 30/6/17	
Rauha	\$1	\$2.45	None since 1910	
Trench	\$1	25/8, buyers	4/ int. account 1916	
COPPER MINES—				
Ewo	Ts. 50	T. 167 1/2	Ts. 6 for year ending 31/12/16	
Kang Yik	Ts. 10	T. 144, buy.	T. 0.80 for year ending 30/11/16	
Shanghai	Ts. 50	T. 123, sel.	Ts. 6 for year ending 30/8/16	
Yangtzepoo	Ts. 5	T. 53, buy.	Nil for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS—				
China Borneo	\$12	\$7	60 cents for 1916	
China Light	\$5	\$4	None since 1906	
China Petroleum	\$10	\$7.70	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$28	\$5 for year ending 31/7/16	
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$7.50, sales	60 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$43, buyers	\$3 for year ending 25/2/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$151	\$11 for 1916	
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$10	\$2 and bonus of \$1 for 1916	
Hongkong Steel	\$10	\$10	None for year ending 31/5/16	
Hongkong Tram	\$1	\$8.40, buy.	30% for 1916	
Park Farm Old	\$10	\$8.10	72 for year ending 30/4/17	
Do. New	\$1	\$8.90	25 cents for year ending 31/5/16	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$3.40, buy.	\$1.25 for 1916	
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$13	70 cents for 1916	
Water & Co.	\$10	\$8, buyers	None since 1914	
Yin Fow, Limited	\$7	\$9, sellers		

RUSSIAN (Singapore Currency)

PAID UP VALUE.

YEAR ENDS.

LATEST QUOTATION.

DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.

INT. DIV. TO DATE.

Aloer Gajah

Ayer Panas

Geylang

Kedah

Kuala

Malaka

Malacca

New Serendah

Serdang

Tanjung

Plantation Rubber in London

THE PRIME FAVOURITES EVERYWHERE.

MEDIUM FLAVOUR

“CAPSTAN” CIGARETTES

ARE NOW SOLD IN MAGNUM SIZE.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

HON. MR. C. E. ANTON, O.S. Gubbay, Esq.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., E. V. D. PEAR, Esq.

G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq., W. L. FATHALLAH, Esq.

HON. MR. F. H. HOLYOAK

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1917.

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Hankow, Chinkiang, Yangchow.

Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Tating, Tientsin, Kiangpo, Soochow.

Hankow: Shanghai, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tsingtau, Hsinghai, Yanchow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changshai, Shenyang, Lohai, Chongchun, Tientsin, Yihshih, Linchi, Liaoning, Chafu, Tsingtau, TAIYUAN, Yanchow, Poochow, CHANGCHUN, Kiri, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkiang, Anshing, CANTON, KOWLOON, PEKING, Kailash, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Bankers.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914.

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1917.

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BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1889.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... " 15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... " 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Katsun, Keelung, Makung, Fusan, Shin-ohiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kweichow, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore, Somarata, Semarang & New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Paris & Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... " 1,125,000

Paid-up ... " 562,500

Reserve Fund ... " 600,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kato Bharu, Rangoon, Colombo, Hanks, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Peking, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1916.

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HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

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VERNON & SMITH, Share Brokers.

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